

In re: Brown
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body parts. The invention disclosed in WP 92/21354 is based on the discovery that anionic polymers effectively inhibit invasion of cells associated with detrimental healing processes, i.e., fibrosis, and scarring. In particular, certain inhibitory anionic polymers are useful to inhibit fibroblast invasion, thus regulating the healing process and preventing fibrosis. Anionic polymers specified in WO 92/21354 include dextran sulfate, pentosan polysulfate as well as natural proteoglycans, or the glycosaminoglycan moieties of proteoglycans, including dermatan sulfate, chondroitin sulfate, keratan sulfate, heparan sulfate, heparin and alginate. --

In the Claims:

Please cancel Claims 36 and 38.

Please amend the following claims:

22. (Amended) A composition according to Claim 1 which further comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of glycosolaminoglycan, an antibiotic agent, prostacyclin or an analogue thereof, a fibrinolytic agent or an analogue thereof, an anti-inflammatory agent or an analogue thereof, dextrin sulphate and methylene blue.

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23. (Amended) A method of preventing or reducing the incidence of adhesions in or associated with a body cavity, comprising introducing into the body cavity a composition comprising an aqueous formulation further comprising a polysaccharide dextrin in an amount effective to prevent or reduce the incidence of such adhesions, wherein the dextrin comprises more than 15% of polymers with a degree of polymerization (DP) greater than 12 and acts as an osmotic agent to maintain a volume of the aqueous formulation in the body cavity serving to separate tissues which otherwise may adhere to each other.

Please add the following new claims: